

Timestamp	Team Memebers	Cluster	Personality Disorder	Symptoms	Causes	Treatment
1/7/2011 9:56:54	Meg, Joey, Ryan	A	Schizotypal	-acute discomfort with, and reduced capacity for close relationships - cognitive or perceptual distortions -odd thinking/speech -lack of friends besides close family members	-there are no know causes -most likely due to environment, genetics, and sociability	-long term psychotherapy
1/7/2011 11:38:11	Anna Roc & Christina Coulston	A	Paranoid	-social anxiety Permanent Delusion Suspicious Irritable Unsocial Depressed Jealous Bitter	-no single factor, very intertwined Homosexual Fixation- When someone who is gay represses their homosexual desires to the point where it becomes an obsession and creates problems with paranoia. Feelings of inferiority Emotional complex Personality type Heredity	-some medications can help treat symptoms (It is very difficult to treat a person with paranoia) Methods: Insulin injections psychoanalytical method
1/10/2011 11:18:43	Robby Whipple™ Corey Huegel	A	Schizoid	People with schizoid style disorders are the typical "loners." They appear to have a lack of emotion, and they have problems expressing anger. They try to avoid close relationships, and lack a desire for intimacy. They often have few friends and avoid sexual experiences. Borderline personality disorder is a condition in which a person makes impulsive actions, and has an unstable mood and chaotic relationships. Relationships with others are intense and unstable. They swing wildly from love to hate and back again. People with BPD will frantically try to avoid real or imagined abandonment. BPD patients may also be uncertain about their identity or self-image. They tend to see things in terms of extremes, either all good or all bad. They also typically view themselves as victims of circumstance and take little responsibility for themselves or their problems. Other symptoms include: Feelings of emptiness and boredom Frequent displays of inappropriate anger Impulsiveness with money, substance abuse, sexual relationships, binge eating, or shoplifting Intolerance of being alone Recurrent acts of crisis such as wrist cutting, overdosing, or self-injury (such as cutting)	Psychologists believe that schizoid disorders are caused by a mixture of biological and genetic factors and social factors. There is no single factor, meaning that psychologists really aren't sure. There is a slight risk of passing this disorder on.	This disorder is managed by long-term psychotherapy. Medication can help solve debilitating symptoms. There is no permanent cure. ©2011 all rights reserved
1/7/2011 9:44:02	Brittany Lisanti, Erica Davis	B	Borderline		Personality disorders are long-term (chronic) patterns of behavior that negatively affect relationships and work. The cause of borderline personality disorder (BPD) is unknown. People with BPD are impulsive in areas that have a potential for self-harm, such as drug use, drinking, and other risk-taking behaviors. Abandonment in childhood or adolescence Disrupted family life Poor communication in the family Sexual abuse This personality disorder tends to occur more often in women and among hospitalized psychiatric patients.	Group therapy can help change self-destructive behaviors. Having peers reinforce appropriate behaviors may be more successful than one-on-one counseling, because people with this condition often have difficulty with authority figures, which can prevent them from learning. Medications can help level mood swings and treat depression or other disorders that may occur with this condition. Borderline personality disorder has a poor outlook because people often do not comply with treatment.
1/7/2011 9:56:41	Morgan, Laura, and Carly	B	Antisocial	- failure to conform to social norms - deceitfulness -impulsivity - irritability - reckless disregard - consistent irresponsibility - lack of remorse	- theories= causes due to biological and genetic factors, and social factors - no single factor is responsible	- involves long term psychotherapy with a therapist - medications may also be prescribed to help with a specific troubling and debilitating symptom
1/10/2011 11:23:15	Stephanie M., Minu N., Amber B.	B	Histrionic	- excessive emotions & attention seeking - uncomfortable when not the center of attention - shifting & shallow expression of emotions - uses physical looks to gain attention - over impressive speech, which is lacking in detail - see relationships as more intimate than they are	biopsychosocial - interactions with others - biological & genetic factors - environment & learned coping skills	- psychotherapy with specialized therapist - medication to help with specific troubling & debilitating symptoms
1/10/2011 11:24:32	phil moncia Kailey Murphy ashley steedle alexa walker	B	Narscissistic	excessively preoccupied with issues of personal adequacy, power, prestige, and vanity. Closely linked to self centeredness	Possible theories such as over indulgence and over evaluation by parents and by being praised	Usually regarded as a stable condition if its a primary disorder, but if there is a more severe case than schema therapy is used. Narcissists usually don't seek help.
1/7/2011 9:45:03	Stephen and Jacob	C	Dependent	difficulty making decisions, needs others to assure responsibilities for major areas, difficulty expressing disagreement, needs support from others, feels uncomfortable when alone, has trouble doing things on own because of lack of self confidence. All of the people (.5% to 1 % of the population) must be 18 to be diagnosed with this disorder.	causes are due to multiple factors such as biological, genetic, social, and psychological factors. Therefore no single factor is responsible.	Longterm psychotherapy and medications to help with troubling symptoms
1/9/2011 18:08:04	Yasuhiro Toyoda, Jon Reis	C	Avoidance	- long-standing pattern of feelings of inadequacy, extreme sensitivity to what other people think about them, and social inhibition. - Avoids occupational activities that involve significant interpersonal contact, because of fears of criticism, disapproval, or rejection - Is unwilling to get involved with people unless certain of being liked - Shows restraint within intimate relationships because of the fear of being shamed or ridiculed - preoccupied with being criticized or rejected in social situations - inhibited in new interpersonal situations because of feelings of inadequacy - Views themself as socially inept, personally unappealing, or inferior to others - unusually reluctant to take personal risks or to engage in any new activities because they may prove embarrassing	not known for sure. however theories include biological, genetics, psychological, and social factors. If someone has the disorder, there's a higher chance that their children are.	long-term individual psychotherapy, medication for certain symptoms.
1/9/2011 21:54:41	Jon Reis Yasuhiro Toyoda	C	Avoidance	Symptoms/ intensity decreases with time. People with avoidance disorder avoid social situations that involve working or talking with other people. Sufferers feel that most social situations will lead to sharp criticism of the individual, and avoid most social contact if possible. People who are close with avoidant patients report that the individual is always preoccupied with the possibility of being criticized and very reluctant to take personal risks of any kind.	No single or known cause. Psychologists are still researching the disorder.	Long-term psychotherapy with a therapist who has experience with patients suffering from avoidance disorder. Medications are sometimes used.

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1/10/2011 12:08:32	Ho-Gyun, Dan, Taylor, Claire, Willa	C	Obsessive-Compulsive	superstitions, excessive attention to something considered lucky, fear of causing harm to yourself or others, violent thoughts and images, excessive focus on religious or moral ideas, fear of losing or not having things you might need, order and symmetry, the idea that everything must line up just right, counting, tapping, repeating certain words.	-caused by interaction of neurobiological factors, cognitive processes of an individual, ad influences from their surroundings. Coexist with obesity, bulimia, anorexia, depression, ADHD	management; behavioral therapy medication; experimental drug treatment